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*Travel among the Ancient Romans.* By WILLIAM WEST MOONEY, PH.D. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1920. Pp. 178.

This recently published work of Professor Mooney's will serve as a convenient *vade mecum* for the college student, the general reader who is interested in classical antiquity, and even for the more advanced scholar. The author, in his Introduction, states his purpose as not being "to present anything new . . . but to put into one volume the essential facts connected with the topic" of travel in Roman times. The four chapters of the book have to do with "Roman Roads," "Travel on Land," "Travel on Water," and "Lodging"—the entire field of journeying being thus pretty thoroughly investigated. The interest and the value of such a monograph must be universally obvious.

The twenty-six illustrations with which the book is embellished are photo-static reproductions from Rich's *Dictionary*; while they present a markedly old-fashioned appearance in a work so recent, they seem withal to be sufficiently satisfactory for the purpose they have to serve. The five maps, however, which are taken from *Daremberg* and *Saglio*, are entirely too small to be of any great value, though it is true that they reveal to the reader the remarkable nature and extent of the Roman road-system. One is disappointed, in this connection, in not finding anything in the text regarding the gradual development of this wonderful network. Only in treating of the "milestone" does the author attempt to present any chronological figures; otherwise there is nothing to indicate that the construction was a work of centuries. Indeed, the writer seems strangely lacking in the historical sense, and no distinction, as a rule, is made between conditions prevailing in, e.g., the age of Cicero and in that of Procopius! One discerns likewise a curious spirit of credulity manifested, as well as a tendency toward exaggeration. It is hard to believe with the author that (even in the most flourishing period of the Empire) the volume of travel in Italy was enormous or that Rome had countless thousands of visitors. Still more remarkable is his assertion (p. 41) that pilgrims swarmed to the site of Troy and "visited every classic nook and examined every relic in that much-heralded city." One wonders just how much of Homeric Troy was to be seen in Roman times. Professor Mooney also accepts without criticism many of the fairy-tales of antiquity—the story of Surennna travelling with his thousand camel loads of personal luggage and his two hundred carriages full of female companions; Poppaea riding on gold-shod horses and followed by five hundred she-asses to provide a fashionable bathing-fluid; and the "dream ships" of the ancients, which carried across the Mediterranean as many passengers at a time as would a modern transatlantic liner, bore cargoes of paper *inter alia*, and occupied almost the entire side of a harbour in docking!

Typographical errors are not numerous; I have noted but the following: on page 34, third line of second paragraph, *correspondence* is wrongly spelled; on page 64, fourth line of second paragraph, *upon* should be read for *up*; page 96, eighth line from bottom, has the word *equipped* misplaced; on page 105, second line, the article *a* seems to have dropped out after *for*; and in the last line of page 158, *a* should be read for *an*.

Several other points are worth noting. On page 15 we have the form *Pergamum*, while on page 166 the name of the same city is given as *Pergamus*. It is surely very unorthodox to refer to a Greek and to a Latin inscription by "(3.4961)" and "(6.5076)" respectively (pp. 43, 49). One concludes ultimately, I suppose, that "I.G." and "C.I.L." are to be supplied in either case, but the omission is one sufficient to cause a mental "hold-up" of even a professional scholar. It hardly seems good form nowadays to speak of *Diana* of Ephesus (p. 41), and it is more correct to give the dates of the régime of Caracalla as 198–217 than 211–217 (p. 46). It is hard to understand the author's translation of *querelam* (p. 43) as *inscription*, when the rest of the passage is literally rendered. On pages 88 and 91 we have mention made of the Emperor *Elagabalus*. If this form is correct it must be a very rare one, the accepted spelling being of course *Elagabalus* or *Heliogabalus*. Finally, is the orthography of *traveling* and *traveled* permissible outside of a newspaper?

The chief fault to be found with the *Travel among the Ancient Romans* is its extreme poverty of style and too frequent lapses into literary slovenliness. The vocabulary employed is exceedingly limited and there is endless repetition.

Much valuable material, notwithstanding all this, has been assembled within a convenient compass; an excellent feature is the full and accurate account of references to sources, ancient and modern, which is provided at the conclusion of each chapter.

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*De Catulli carmine sexagesimo quarto quaestiones diversae.* By L. L. SELL. Columbia dissertation. New York: W. D. Gray, 1918. Pp. 112.

The chief question discussed in this dissertation concerns "the similarities which bind together the poems of Catullus and which show that in poem 64 Catullus alludes as far as possible to a part of his own life." The thesis which the author defends is that Catullus in his soul-stirring love affair with Lesbia had sufficient background for the narration of the Ariadne story and did not need to rely on his Greek predecessors.